Historical and Philosophical Sketch—The Dutch Reformed Church of New York. All the leading forms of church polity in this country were introduced by emigration from Europe Presbyterianism, endeared to the Scotch by a thousand associations, and for which they had suffered the less of all things, could not be laid aside when they had found a place where there were none to make them afraid. Episcopacy was introduced from England before the revolution; and having its roots planted by the rivers of water, shot out with great luxuriance, spread abroad its branches, and bid fair to overshadow the whole Northern half of this great continent. Congregationalism was established in New England by the Puritans, where it is the predominant form of church order. The Catholic was introduced in like manner by migrants from Europe (though it be true some rissionaries had preceded them), and became modied by continental influences. The Hollanders in-educed the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

branch of the national church of Helland. The word Dutch bespeaks its descent merely, and is only a historical name, having nothing to do with the authority or value of its principles. The doctrine and order was Presbyterian, in common with all the reformed churches, except that of England, and perhaps the Lutheran. It may be called an off-shoot from the Holland branch of the Presbyterian Church of the Reformation, just as the so called Presbyterians are off-shoots from the Scotch and Irish Churches of the Reformation, which, having merged their differences and blended their interests, have appropriated a name which does not exclusively belong to them. The Dutch Reformed might be called Calvinistic Presbyterians, and have many things of which they may justly boast. The revival of civil libe ty in Europe must be traced to the Netherlands; for there the first, longcontinued, mighty, and ultimately successful struggle was accomplished. Their martyrs were more numerous, in proportion to the population, than those of almost any other country, eighteen thousand having been hunted down within the space of six years, by that bloodhound, the Duke of Alva. It was of Holland Philip it spake when he was admonished to stay his band, lest he should desolate his dominions: "Rather a desert, than a nation of bereties." Holland was the first nation remarkable for understanding the nature of religious liberty. for she gave shelter to the refugues from other countries, of whatever sect; and there, Catholies, Quakers, Anabaptists, Remonstrants, Protestants, found a peaceful asylum, and dwelt together side by side.

The settlement of the Dutch on the Hudson river, began in 1613, seven years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth The first house of wor ship erected in this part of the continent, was a Dutch church in the fort of New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, in the year 1642. New Amsterdam continued a Dutch province till 1664, when it was invaded, and added to the British dominions, and placed under the Duke of York and Albany, an event which ultimately made a difficulty in the church. The Pucitans, indeed, brought their religious system on board the Mayflower; but, as we said, the germ of the first ecclesiastical constitution was brought hither by the Durch. The first minister was Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who finally returned to Holland Guthrie, in his geography, speaks of the Dutch as the established church of the colony; and after the province fell into the hands of the British, the members were allowed the free exercise of their religious peculiarities; and, as before that event the greater part of the population, including the military and civil officers, were members of the Dutch church, so afterwards she continued for many years the most popular church in the colony, and ministers of the Church of England were accustomed to worship at her artars, because it was respectable so to do.

But in the year 1683, to werner Flatcher caused a

law to be enacted, which declared the Church of England to be the established church in the greater part of the colony, and required members of other churches, as dissenters, to support the Episcopal clergy, a state of things which continued till the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. Many, both ministers and members, left the Dutch communion and joined the Episcopai; but still it remains a truth that she lost nothing vital There were, however, some piler circumstances which led to great suffer-ing and disast. A question arese as to the pro-priety of her continued dependence, for the education and ordination of her ministers, on the National Church of Holland, which was still venerated as the mother of her ecclesiasts a organization and policy. that the church itself became divided-one part maintaining the propriety of such dependence, whilst the other demanded deliverance from what they conceived to be a grievous burden, and freedom tomacage their own affairs Such was the strife that congregations, and even families, were split into factions; meeting houses were locked up; riots ensued, even on the babbath; and ministers were assailed and insulted in the discharge of their public duties. Amid such commotions, no wonder that many of the most valuable members left the communion, and joined themselves to other persuasions, a disadvantage woods was long felt and deplored by the Dutch church. But there was also another difficulty. The Haglish being the language of the colony, it became a security to use it in the services of the church, which hardtofore had been carried on, for the most part, in the vernacular diaset of Holland. The younge members had ne-lected the mother to gue, and were accustomed to sak English. They, of course, insisted on Engplak services, while the close part resisted any hange, so that it because a contest between the young and the old; and all hough the young once gained the day, so in the course of the strife, many more manifest for sook the church. The founding of Quien's College (since called Rutger's College) in 1770, because another source of difficulty. It was violently opposed by those who deared to obtain the relegandence on Holland, for learning, the logy, and military, whilst others perceiving its importance, was on to establish the college. Owing to these causes, the buten deformed Church, once so prosperous, was diaben to its very foundation. Its membra were dispirited. But God comforted them by the coming of Titus. The Rev Dr. Livingston, was had been sent from Holland to exercise his minutery in the colony, succeeded in forming a convention which met in New York, where all these difficulties were adjusted; and the church began that easeer of prosperity which has distinguished her ever since.

The doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church are Calvanistic, according as they are set forth by the Synod of Dort, and in the Heraelbergh Catechism. The morning service begins with the salutation; the ten commandments are read; after which there is nothing peculiar. The liturgy is used only in baptism, in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and at the ordination and institution of ministers.

la government, the Dutch Reformed Church is Presbyterian. The lowest court is the consistory of each church, formed by the deacons and elders .-From this lies an appeal to the next Superior Court, or Classis, corresponding to the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.

From this lies an appeal to the Particular Synod: and hence causes may be carried to the General Synod-the highest court known to the Dutch Re-

formed Church. This church is not large. The ministry is select. They semetimes receive mini ters from other bodies; but it is a matter of some difficulty. They insist on a full collegiate and theological course of education with full coclesiastical certificates, and a personal examination of the candidate's attainments. There is a greater unanimity among them, perhaps, than amongst the ministers of any other body. hold nothing ultra, and usually restrict themselves to their ecclesinatical functions. Hence, while other Churches have been convulsed and rent by heresies,

abelition, ultra-temperance, or some other of the great questions of the age, this has remained one compact organization, centaining both the democratic and representative principles, popular and yet conservative; and leaving political questions to be settled by political men, she has neither swung off

her moorings, nor made any strain upon them. This church has one college, one theological seminary, and several academies; a fereign and domestic missionary society, an educational society, and a Sabbath school union. The number of churches is 239 of ministers, 299; of families, 24,393; of attendants, 108.492.

A large property was left for the support of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is said not to have been applied according to the will of the testator; and a suit has been commenced for a right application of the same. The prosecutors allege that said preperty was left for the support of the Dutch Reformed Church in the city of New York, and ought to be duly apportioned amongst all the congregations in the city; that said property has been monopolized by the collegiate church only, whose minis ters have been enormously paid, whilst the others in the city receive no benefit therefrom, contrary to the will of the testator; that part of said pro perty has been appropriated to the educational institutions of New Brunswick, and in other ways, contrary to the will of the testator. On the other hand, the defendants plead uninterrupted possession for more than twenty years, which gives them a title: to which it is replied that they held said property as trustees only, whence the rule does not apply. We give no opinion on this; the trial will come on shortly, and the particulars will be laid before the public-only we think, if a trustee of twenty year's standing is entitled to the property he is in trust for, there ought to be another verse added to the Beatitudes.

As we propose to give some short account of various religious persuasions, it may be asked in what relation they stand to each other? We answer, that they are all professing parts of the universal Church of Christ. It might be thought desirable for all to think alike in religion; but the presumption is, in that case, that all would have suck into one profound insensibility-like the ten virgins who had nothing at issue, and therefore went to sleep. Still, schisms and divisions must be considered as wounds in the body of Christ. Some endeavor to cure these wounds by first intention, and therefore bind them up. We are of opinion, ourselves, that they are best healed by no intention at all-but by the salubrity of things around them. Faith, hope, and charity, properly understood, are the guardian angels of the Church; and so long as these are watchful and alive, the Church cannot fail to improve; and we can conceive no real religion attendng an imperfect creed, as divine mercies are sometimes sweetest drawn on the dark ground of our

human despair. Hence, in our observations on the several religious systems, we shall merely give things as they are ;which is right, or which is wrong in the premises. is for others to determine-not us. And we would only urge the direction of St. Paul-the most practical we have met with on the subject-" Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind "

Central America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In a letter from one of your correspondents in Guatemala, I noticed a remark which, to my mind, involves a very great error, and I am surprised that any man residing in that country should have fallen into it, particularly if he have any knowledge of the Spanish language. He says:-"All that is wanting to secure peace in this country is a uniformity of action and good understanding between British and American representatives." there is not an intelligent American in all Central America but understands the case perfectly well; he knows that British emissaries are the cause of the wars in that country-wars of caste. Look through all the revolutions of the Spanish repubthrough all the revolutions of the Spanish republics, and you will fail to discover this feature where British invising has not entered into their counsels in order to gain some commercial advantage. However, and the solicits a free and unembarrassed trade, and the other seeks to absorb the government and trade both, and to shackle the commerce of the world? What the British taught the Indians during two wars of our own country, they are now teaching the Indians of Central America; and the game will be played out, for they consider their commercial supremacy at stake. rica; and the game will be played out, for they consider their commercial supremacy at stake. Some unbreeched savage like the Mosquito king, or some daring chief like Carrera, must be found to protect—money must be advanced in order to create a debt against the government, and then magnanlmous England comes to the rescue.

Some ten or twelve months ago, I was conversing with a British Vice Consul in that country, relative to claims of British subjects there—(he was a particular friend of mine.) He informed me that, in most instances, the government of Great British

ticular friend of mine.) He informed me that, in most instances, the government of Great Britain meanmed the debts of its subjects, some of which were of a doubtful character; but, he added, "I suppose there are some ulterior views connected with this policy. Do you not know that the fate of this country is of more importance to England than the field of Waterloo was? Her statesmen have perceived this, since the settlement of Hondaras; hence it was, that when the devastating wars of Engert coased, and those pations entered bettel Europe ceased, and those mations entered largely into manufactures, England turned her attention to finance, and less money to all the Spanish re-publics in order to control the trade of that coun-try; for, if no new trade could be opened for her manufactories, her commerce must necessarily de-cime." This was the substance of what I gathered from him. He made no secret of it, but would talk as freely with me as if I were an Buglishman. He as freely with me as if I were an Englishman. Hy nright have added, that where they suspected this generous policy and kept aloof from negotiation, they were ferred into diet through the instrumentality of spics and agasts, some of whom were the base betrayers of their country. At the close of the Merican war, these States assumed a new feature, the importance of which was quickly perceived by England, and her emissaries, equal to the energency. Instead to weave the new mostles in the targled web which she had thrown around them. She aiready held the balance of power in Guatemala, notwithstanding the fluctuating fortunes of Currera, and her accombion was turnes towards the dieniemberment of Nicaragua and Yucatan; the former as a pressing emergency, wards the dismemberment of Nicaragua and ucatan; the former as a pressing emergency, to latter a continuation of her policy to the ivaneament of her interest. Overtures were made Nicaragua for a commercial treaty, based on advancement of her interest. Overtares were made to Niearagua for a commercial treaty, based on British protection, which was peroinptorily declined; hence the effigy king brown forward for the exigency, and supported with such Indicrous gravity, that the actors themselves in this national face laugh at you if you question them relative to this buriesque, played on the theatre of the civilized world, and for the particular editeration of a powerful republic, which will "ask for nothing woog, and subsuit to nothing but what is right." But, say some of the wise heads, what until those putly sovereignties get settled among themselves it is not the policy of our government to meddle in the squabbles of foreign powers. Shrewl citizens become settled, the British flag will wave triumphantily at every port worth maming. It is trac, we shall continue to have reports from these difficulties become settled, the British flag will wave triumphantily at every port worth maming. It is trac, we shall continue to have reports from time to time, for the amusement of our government, that the British fleet has been withdrawn from that place, and that the British government has not sanctioned such a proceeding, or that it disavows the acts of its agents, while its stendy encroachments and grasping power is unremitted.

If the government is so weak that it cannot plead its own cause, or dare not assert its legismate claims, and, in its feebleness, recalls him who

its own cause, or dare not assert its legitimate claims, and, in its feebleness, recalls him who dares, I would ask if it is not bound to protect our claims, and, in its feebleness, recalls him who dares, i would ask if it is not hound to protect our commerce, and to preserve it from outrage? It is unnecessary to discuss the Monroe doctrine with this administration, which, in words and actions, clearly illustrates the character of "Forcible Feeble." In a conversation with a citizen of Guatemala, on this subject, he observed:—" Your government is too slow in action, and even now you are too late; our Indian population are all under British influence, and we are fearful of a fresh massacre, as in "39, which will end our political existence, while the instigator will hold out his bloody hand, in token of friendship, and wave it for our protection. We can never form a confederation of States with such an assidnous fee in our midst, controlling every action." Such is the general opinion of the educated has of efficients in most of the States of Central America; the few exceptions are rich with the spoils of their country, thrown into their seffers by British hands.

In my former communication I remarked that the question relative to the absorption of these States in the British empire could not be answered too scon; and, in order to make the case still more glaring, I will, with your permission, in my next, translate a synopsis of the Indian war in Yucatan, written by a gentleman of Merida, at my request, and given to me. He is perfectly familiar with the policy which is distracting these States, but feels, is the treet, powerless.

policy which is distracting the the rest, powerless.

Theatrical and Musical. BOWERY THEATRE. - This famous establishment. which may be said to have been the school where nany of the present great actors of the day were, n a measure, educated, under the able tuition of

in a measure, educated, under the able tuition of Mr. T. S. Hamblin, is now in the full tide of success. This is but strict justice, as, from all we can learn, notwithstanding the many unfortuitous circumstances of loss by fire, and other trying matters, the proprietor has, by perseverance and industry, with an indomitable mind, overcome all those calamities, and has met every demand made upon him. He is now using every effort to make his theatre worthy the extensive patronage he is receiving. The production of the splendid spectacle-drama of "Monte Cristo" must have cost a large sum of money. The scenery is magnificent, and the acting superb. The leading characters are filled by Messrs. E. Eddy, Tilton, Stevens, Winans, Miss Wemyss, and Miss S. Denin. The carnival scene is brilliant, the characters all appearing in rich and dazzling costumes, moving to and fro in glittering groupes. The ballet dancing is excellent, and each scene, throughout, is rewarded by enthusiastic cheers.

BEOADWAY THEATEE.—This being the last week

BROADWAY THRATEE .- This being the last week that the beautiful spectacle of the "Vision of the Sun" will be presented, those who have not seen it, as well as those who have been delighted by its splendor, should embrace the only opportunity they will have, as it must be withhrawn on Saturday, to give place to other attractive features. The entertainments for this evening will commence with the "Teacher Taught," with Messrs. Conway and Whiting, and Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Isherwood in the principal characters. The concluding feature will be the attractive spectacle of the "Vision of the Sun." Those who have seen this magnificent scenic production, will readily admit that it is grand in every feature, and that the leading characters, by Miss Anderton, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. Harris, and Miss A. Gougetheim, are all filled with excellent dramatic ability. What the features for the next week are, we do not know, but report says that Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams, who have now become very popular—he as an Irish comedian, and Mrs. Williams as one of the best representatives of Yankee character—are being engaged. We are sure Marshall will cater well for his patrons. seen it, as well as those who have been delighted by character—are being engaged. We are sure Mar-shall will cater well for his patrons. Ninho's Garden.—The amusments for to-night

will commence with the capital English Vaudeville of "Lola Montes." with Mr. John Sefton as Count Muffenuff, Mrs. Sefton as Lola Montes. The other characters by Messrs. Sloan, Eyting, Connor, Cready, Mrs. Sloan, and Misses Osborne, Herring, Rivers, and Mason. The entertainments will conclude with the beautiful, always pleasing and delightful ballet of "Gizelle, or the Willies," which is placed upon the stage in the utmost splendor and magnificence. To speak of the merite of the distinguished dancers, the Rousset family, is scarcely necessary—their Terpsichorean abilities are acknowledged by all to be of a superior order. Although the four sisters are exceedingly clever, yet Caroline deserves especial notice. She is remarkably graceful, and moves like a sylph—her representation of Gizelle cannot be surpassed. The ballet troupe are very effective, and the whole, from first to last, of this attractive piece is so well managed, that the audiences are carried into ecstatic delight, and give testimony of the fact by enthusiastic cheering. Muffenuff, Mrs. Sefton as Lola Montes. The other fact by enthusiastic cheering.

Burron's Theater.—The great comedian of the

day, W. E. Burton, announces this as the last evening that the attractive and beautiful comedy of "Love in a Maze" will be presented. The characters in this excellent piece are all ably sustained. Lester's personation of a fop of the seventeenth century, is a capital piece of acting; Howard as Buckthorne, an English squire, is good; Burton's Nettletop, a bachelor, excites roars of laughter—his dress, his gestures, and peculiar style of phraseology, all united, leave him without an equal; Jordan, as Colonel Buckthorne, is easy and unaffected, and Johnston as Mopus, has no rival. Mrs. Skerrett, as Lady Aurora, an old sweetheart of Nettletop, makes the most of her part, and Mrs. Russell, as Mrs. Lucy Buckthorne, is perfectly bewitching. Mr. and Mrs. Holman will sing a duet—Miss Walters will dance, and the terminating feature will be the laughable piece of the "School for Tigess." We need scarcely say the Chambers Street Theatre, this evening, will present a brilliant array of the ditte of the city. Remember, it is the last night of the excellent comedy of "Love in a Maze."

National Theatre.—The outertainments for "Love in a Maze" will be presented. The charac-

NATIONAL THEATRE.-The outertainments for this evening are very attractive. They commence with the excellent sketch of the "Morning Call," which is greatly admired. The next will be the very imposing and dazzling spectacle entitled "Thalaba the Destroyer, or the burning Sword." We have seen a great many spectacles, and have no hesitation in saying that Thalaha, for scenic beauty, as well as an interest kept up throughout the sentire piece, is a production of great merit, and very deservedly entitles. Mr. A. H. Purdy to the confidence and respect of the dramatic public. The scenery is all new and beautiful—the vocal and instrumental music excellent, and the equipments, dresses, &c., of the most gorgeous and dazzling description. In fine, to see the scenery alone, is worth the prize of admission. We therefore a vise all those who can take delight in romantic scenery, to visit the National, where splendid views, such as the sepulciare of Zeinah, Sultan's pavilion, shady groves, with the light of the moon, giving a silvery hue to the entire scene, can be enjoyed. It reminds one of the lover's request—"Meet me by moonlight alone," and we shall add, in the groves of the National theatre, for they are beautiful representations of nature. which is greatly admired. The next will be the

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM.-Corbyn's translation of Donizetti's Opera, entitled the "Child of the Regiment," with the music arranged by the celebrated musical director, Mr. George Loder, will commence the entertainments. The characters are all filled the entertainments. The characters are all filled by eminent artists—among them are the names of Messrs, Dunn, Leach, Phillips, Lyster, Miss Mary Taylor, Mrs. Blake, and others of great vocal celebrity. It positively does one's heart good to hear the erchestral music of this thearre; it is har-monious and truly inspiriting. Mile. Ducy-Barre and G. W. Smith will appear in the Taconotte Polka, and the entertainments will conclude with and G. W. Smith will appear in the Taconotte Polka, and the entertainments will conclude with the local peculiarity called a "flow at the Lyceum" Mr. Brougham's representation of a Manager wishing to progress with the age, is capital; Lyane is at home in his hankering after the legitimate; Mrs. Vernon's reminiscences of the pulmy days of theatrical representations is, as always, clever, and calls forth enthusiastic cheers; Miss Gould's vocalization is excellent, and Mrs. Brougham's description of a victim to an obstinate husband tells very forcibly. In short, a visit to the Lyceum will amply repay Brougham's patrons.

pay Brougham's patrons.

Bannum's Museum.—The entertainments for the EARAUM'S MUSEUM.—The entertainments for the afternoon and evening are exceedingly attractive. In the afternoon Sontag's great moving panarama of Milton's Paradiac Loss and Regained will be exhibited. It illustrates most of the beautiful and subline portions of the exquisite poers. This will be followed by the domestic drama of a "Village Tale," and in the evening the moral drama of "The Druokard" will be acted. The new drop curtain is a work of great artistic merit. Cerery's Minerana.-This unrivalled hand of

negro performers offer an exceedingly attractive programme this evening. A numerous audience, as usual, will be in attendance to cojoy their ex-FELLOWS' MINSTERES AND THE NEW ORLEANS

SERENADERS are clowded houses brory good cheracter approaches inght. Their performances are well selected, and always receive the warmest tokens of approbation.

THE Precuestors Arm Schance — John

always receive the warmest tekens of approbation.
Madam Assa Bisnor is giving concerts at
Charleston, Nouth Carelina, with great success.
She will shortly appear in this city.
THE ALEGUANIANS.—These vocalists will give
their second and hat concert in Newark this evenor. To morrow they will leave for Providence,
to give a concert on Thursday evening. They take
with them a splendid plane and two excellent plan-

with them a splendid plane and two excellent planes.

Police Intelligence.

The Constraint Constitute for Trief.—In Sunday's Reveal we content the actual for Trief.—In Sunday's William Huckmann, detected on States by the actual for the content of the States of the Trief and the Intelligence of the Intelligence of the District Atternacy. Such as the Broadway theatre, passing a counterfeit with at the purporting to be genuine mency, on the Hamilton Revealed at the bex-office in payment for two tickets. Mr. Nagle, the cashier, at once discovered that the Mill was a state of the theorem of the State of the Constitution of

City Intelligence. THE WEATHER .- For the last two days, the weather has been most dreary and miserable. Yesterday it never ceased raining from morn till eve, with wind from the cast. It is not like the merry jocund month of May.

We are now paying for an unusually mild winter.

Emigration.—The following is a list of the arrivals

lecality, are only samples of what are contemplated all ever the city.

The Russ Panement,—The great durability of the material used for the superstructure of the Russ pavement may be judged now, by an examination of the blocks which have been removed between Chambers and Readestreets. When first laid down, five years ago, they measured exactly ten inches deep; they measure the same now. Who can calculate how long it will take to wear down three inches of this everlasting work? There can be no doubt, therefore, of the durability of the grooves now being made in the pavement at present laid down by Mr. Russ. In removing the Russ pavement, a few days ago, epposite to Stewart's marble palace, for the purpose of creeting a vault, the workmen found the concrete, which is the foundation of the pavement, as hard and firm as a rock, and they could not make the slightest impression upon it with their crowbars, any more than if it was selid granite. The only way in which they could displace it was by leverage, in paneing the crowbars undermeeth, and raising it, just as they would in the case of stone in a quarry.

Lances Pavers** Pakers** William Mertin and

derneith, and raising it, just as vary

for in a quarry.

Ferrova Driving.—James Baker, William Martin, and
James Martin, were arrested by officer Payne, of the 18th
ward, at half past seven o'clock, on Sunday night, for driving their horses and wagons on the sidewalk, from Lafayette Hall down Breadway to the Chinese Rooms, at a
furious rate, endangering the lives of persons on the side
all

walk.

The Riot at the Fire in Twenty-First Street.—The Captain of the 16th Ward Police makes the following return to the Chirf of Police:—The three persons arrested on Friday night, at the fire in Twenty-first street, for riotous and disorderly conduct, having in their hands, at the time of their arrest, stones and brickbats, and in the act of throwing, were discharged by Justice Bleakley the following morning."

the act of throwing, were discharged by Justice Bleakley the following morning."

TEMPERANCE ON THE POINTS.—We learn that the Industrial Temperance Home, which is located at No. 3 Little Water street, between the Old Brewery and Cow Bay, directly opposite Paradise square, on the Five Points, now numbers sixty-eight souls—thirty men, thirty four women, and four children. The children are at school, and the women do the work of the house, make up flannels, shirts, vests, and pants. Five of the men are shoemakers, four tailors, and the rest, that have recovered sufficient strength, are in their former trades abroad—cartmen, carpenters, stone-utlers, &c., all constantly, usefully, and happily engaged. Most of them pay their board after a few weeks, and several of them are now laying up money. A full statement of the whole of this novel and interesting novement will be made at the meeting of the National Temperance Society, on Wednesday evening.

The Case of Science by Joseph M. West.—Coroner

ing movement will be made at the meeting of the National Temperance Society, on Wednesday evening.

The Case of Science by Joseph M. West,—Coroner Geer yesterday held an 'inquest, at the City Hospital, on the body of Joseph M. West, the young man noticed in yesterday's Heroid as having committed suicide on Saturday night, by taking a quantity of morphine or last fanom, and expiring the following day, (Sunday.) The deceased, it appears, was born in New York, and was about twenty-five years of age, a printer by trade, and had been lately employed by Mr. Win. W. Rose, stationer, No. 17 Wall street. Some allusion was made, in a letter written by the deceased, respecting Mr. Rose, whom, the deceased alleged, had reprimanded him for spoiling some blank checks, which appeared to have affected his reason, and instigated him to the rash act of self destruction. Mr. Rose attended the inquest, and there stated, that, as to the spoiling of the blank checks, it was correct, with which, at the time, he found fault. But that any further he thought no more about it, and on Saturday evening he parted with the deceased came to his death by taking a quantity of laudannes or morphine.

Leg Process is a Science—Between four and five checks on Sanday manying a man named Richard John.

LEG PRONEN IN A SCUPPLE.—Between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning, a man named Richard John-son, had his leg broken in a scuffle. He was taken to his

Enarm at Aroniers,—On Sunday morning, about one of clock, a Mr. James Nease, aged about thirty years, was taken auddenly with a fit of apolexy while at the corner of Suffolk and Hester streets. The police of the Thirteenth ward conveyed the dying man to his residence, No. 207 Broome street, and searcely had they arrived two minutes before the deceased expired. An inquest was held by the Corner, who rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

quest was held by the Coroner, who rendered a verdict according to the abeve facts.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Coroner Geer held an inquest at the foot of Nineteenth street yesterday, on the body of Patrick Cherry, aged 33 years, born in Ireland, who came to his death by drowning. It seems about three weeks rince he was intoxicated and fell off the dock at pier No. 25, and yesterday the body was discovered floating in the river. foot of Nineteenth street. Verdict, death by drowning.

USENEWS MAN DROWNED.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at pier No. 1 North river, on the body of an unknown man faund floating in the river. The deceased appeared to be about 58 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, long dark brown hair, red whiskers, brown red jacket, dark pants, black slik vest, white shirt over a red flannel under shirt. The body seemed to have been about two months in the water. A verdict was rendered, death by drowning. douth by drowning

death by drowning.

Extraconneast Escapt show Dharm.—On Saturday evenlog hast, when the train from this city for Philadelphia had reached within six miles of New Brunswick, and going at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, one of the passengers rose from his seat, and walking to the platform, deliberately jumped off. Mr. Coulter, the conductor, being in norther car, the train passed a half mile before he was notified of the fact. The train was at once backed, and when near the place the man was seen with his hat off, and berefort running towards the cars. As soon as the conductor stepped from the train, the affrighted man ran off and shrickled for help. He was caught and found to be insame, when it was determined to take him to Trunton and put him in the hands of the authorities of that city. He gave his name as Fortessier, and he suffered no helpury except two slight brubes on the forchead. His escape was certainly wonderful.

Breoklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The Course—The May Treat—The General Term of the Engrane Court for the accord judicial district commenced yesterlay, in the Governor arom, City Hall, before Judges Morse (presiding). Barculo and Brown. There were sixty seven causes on the calendar. The County Crust and Court of residency will commence this day, before Judge Johnson, and Justices Stillwell and Wright, in the Circuit Court room. Judge Johnson will devote every Monday during the term to chamber business. The present term being one allotted to civil business in the City Court, the Jury panel was yesterlay mercilog gone through, but as it is very problematical how long the Ermy case may eccupy the court, the Juryors were dischanged till Bonday first. The court and office were counted jesterday morning with lawyers and suitors, making anxious inquiries as to when their respective causes were likely to be heard.

Francesce—On Saturday, after the adjournment of the

STATEST -On Saturday after the adjournment of the Statester -On Saturday after the adjournment of the Statester -On Saturday after the adjournment of the distinct for grand largery, was sentenced to two years' insprisonment in the State prison Mount Thusant-that being the most benief realized the Cust was empowered to pronounce. His Honor, Judge Greenwood, however, informed her, that, is consequence of her previous would be made to the Government.

good character, appurative terror in her behalf.

The Presumers Acro Scharact John Bradley convicted some months ago of maintaining a nulsance by manufacturing Pyreigneous acid in the city was then sentenced to a fine and langelousment. The the was paid, and the firsther sentence was asspended on his undertaining to state the nulsance was asspended on his undertaining to state the court, and on Saturday last occupied a considerable time. It having been shown that the undertaking bad not been performed, but that the nulsance was as great as ever, the order to stay the sentence was revoked, sed the matter reit to the discretion of the District Attorney.

Sair Friens as Falmena Homerras —This discuss, to which the resident physician lately full a victim, still prevails to an alarming—then at the Platbach Hospital. At the last meeting of the floand of Supervisors it was stated that one lunders by inhances were at present suffering from it, and a committee of five were appointed to attend to their wants.

Marine Affairs.

Launches.—The clipper ship Lightning, built for Mesers. Harbeck & Co., was launched on Saturday morning, at Williamsburg. She is to be employed in the California and China trade. Her dimensions we have lifernia and China trade. Her dimensions we have already published. About the same time, the yacht for the World's Yair, the America, was launched from the foot of Tweifth street, New York. She is schooner-rigged, of about 180 tons burthen; length, 96 feet on deck; 23 feet wide, and 9 feet deep. When all her ballast is on board she will draw 11 feet. Her cabin runs the entire length of the vessel, and is fitted up very handsomely.

Launcurp—At Mannahawkin, N. J., on the lat inst., a schooner of 220 tons, called the Tillie E. Gaul, owned by Whitridge & Austen, and intended for the Brasos river trade.

LAUNCHED.—At Duxbury, recently, a beautiful ser of 90 tons, called the "Richard Baker, Jr." owned in West Harwich, and is to be comman Capt. F. G. Kelley.

Capt. F. G. Kelley.

From Parker's Yard, Brewer, Thursday, May 1st, the herm, brig B. R. Haskins, about 140 tons burthen, owned by Walter Brown and others. She is to be commanded by Capt. Parker.

Post of Philadelphia, Harding the month of April, 1851:—Foreign, ships, 6; barks, 19; brigs, 26; schrs 8-59. Coastwise, ships, 4; barks, 15; brigs, 17; schrs, 620; sloops, 331; steamers, 77; burges, 243; boats, 1,141—2448. Total, 2,507.

San Acquiry on The River,—Last Thursday, as the

schrs. (22); stoops, 331; steamers. 77; barges, 243; boats, 1,141—248. Total, 2,507.

Sab Accident on the River.—Last Thursday, as the sloop Meridian, belonging to Messrs. Goodwin & Van Buren, of Castleton, was coming up the river, she was struck by a squall when near Catekill, and capsized. There were on beard the two owners of the vessel, a deck hand named Rufus Featherly, the wives of the owners, and a young lady named Miss Voeburgh. Mrs. Goodwin and Miss Voeburgh were drowned, and also Mr. Featherly. The others were rescued. The parties were well known in this city, and the sad tidings fell with much weight upon their friends. It is said another vessel was sunk during the same blow, but we have learned no particulars in regard to the fact.—Albany Register, May 5.

ticulars in regard to the fact.—Albany Register, May 5.

Report of Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendant of the United
States Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, corvocting important errors in the positions of the Farralones
and Point Lobes Entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Coast Survey Office, Washington, April 24, 1851.
Sin—I have the honor to submit the following report
from R. D. Cutte, Esq., assistant U. S. Coast Survey, correcting important errors in previous reports as to the
position of the Farrallones and Point Lobos entrance to
Fan Francisco bay, which I respectfully request authority
to publish. These corrections are the results of a trigonometrical survey. Very respectfully, yours,
A. D. BACHE, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

W. L. Hooge, Esq., Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHOONER BALTIMOHE, SAN PRANCISCO BAY, February 28, 1861.

Schosner Baltimone. San Francisco Bay, February 28, 1861.

Dear Sir.—Under the head of the "Farrallones," in the salling directions for the Western coast, it is stated that withe Southeast siet is the largest of the group, and is distant from the fort at the mouth of the barbor twenty-eight miles, and bears from the fort S. 68 min., W. true."

In the next edition of these directions the distance may be stated at 299 miles, and the true course from the fort S. 75 deg. 12 min. W.

Adopting for the starting point the latitude and longitude of Fort Point, as given by Lieut. MeArthur in the published "Tables." the latitude of the South Farrallone becomes 37 deg. 41 min. 37 sec., instead of 37 deg. 36 min. 30 sec., and the longitude of Point Lobos (most western extremity) 122 deg. 30 min. 45 sec., instead of 122 deg. 27 min. 30 sec.

Very respectfully, yours, R. D. GUTTS.

Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Common Council.

Foald of Aldring N.

Yesterday evening this board held the first meeting of the regular May session—Mr. Morgan Morgans, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following petitions were then referred to their appropriate committees:—Of John Sparks, to be appointed a Commissioner of Beeds; of Joseph J. Martin, for exclusive use of cast side of Pier No. 52, East river; of the Welsh Methodist Church, to have a gas lamp placed before their meeting room; of the Thumes Steamboat Company; of Heary Dunham, to have sidewalk in Thirty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, regulated, and curb and gutter stones set; of Alex. Gould, for the construction of a sewer in Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and for the introduction of gas in said street, between said avenues. To have Bank street, between Fourth street and Greenwich avenue, lighted with gas. For a stand of colors for the Second Regiment. Of J. Briggs, for exclusive use of the westerly half of pier No. 12. East river, and basklead adjoining. For a sewer in Twenty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenue, between Twenty-fourth at Tenth avenue, and Thirty-third streets, between the Seventh and Eighth avenue, to have vacant tots fenced in. To pave Twenty-sixth street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues, to have vacant tots fenced in. To pave Twenty-sixth street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues. Thave culvets built on Tenth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. To have a sewer built in Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Of Engine Company No. 29, and Hose Company No. 11, for yard room. To pave side-walk in Division street, between Clinton and Attorney. Of Hose Company No. 52 and Mo. 10, to have their house repaired. Of the trustees of the West Prasbyterian Church, for gas lamps. To have decks and plers lighted with gas. To have enclosures made in Yourth avenue, where the arching is to be done by the Harlem Railrond Company.

Alderman Baurros offered a re

Council, dated the 6th day of February, 1849, transcribed in said leave. Adopted.

Alderman Barros offered the following resolution:
Whereas this Board have learned with deep regret, the decease of Fhilip Hone, who, for a long period, had been identified with this city and its varied interests, having filled the office of Mayor with honor to kinself and adventage to the city, illustrating a benevotent character by his labors in many important charities—there-

fore,
Revolved, that, in respect to the memory of the decreased this Board do now adjourn.
The resolution was carried ananimously; whereupon the Board adjourned until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Board of Assisant Aldermen met for the first time in the May session,

Vertendry afternoon, at the o clock, the Board of Assistant Aldermen met for the first time in the May session, just commenced.

PRITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

The fillowing petitions were disposed of —Petition of James McGlynn and Peter McGlynn, for a sewer in Sixth avenue, between Twenty-infilt and Thirtieth streets. Referred to Committee on Sewers. Petition to have such an iofs filled, between Sixtenth and Seventeenth streets west of First avenue—Referred to Committee on Streets. Petition of James Bridgy and a Bellin of James Bridgy and a Department. For the such and Committee on Streets. Petition of James Bridgy and 3 Department. Petition of James Bridgy and 3 Department of John Resigned to Committee on Streets. Petition of James Bridgy and a chers, for a new cart.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition of How Committee on Bridge and Others, for a pier foot of Martes treets.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition of How Committee on Bridge and Others, for a pier foot of Martes treets.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition of How Committee on Railroads. Petition for a pier foot of Martes treets.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition of James Bridgy and Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Petition for a sweet in Walker street.—Referred to Committee on Railroads. inter for permission to bey rails in Sixth avenue and ther streets—Referred to Committee on Railroads. Permission of How Co. No. 45, for a new cart—Referred to Committee on Fire Department. Petition of John Realy and others to grade Market square at Rafton.—Reserved to Committee on Lands and Places. Petition of Worken street, North river—Referred to Committee on Fires at a Whorves. Petition to light Governear street with ras—Referred to Gos Committee. Petition for a sewer in Walser street—Referred to Committee on Sewers. Petition of Joan Cuellife and others to have 8-seventieth street graded, from Tenth avenue to the Hudren river, also for a dock at the fort of said street—Referred to the Committee on Roads. Petition of John Cacland and others, for a sewer in Chrystie street—Referred to Committee on Sowers. Petition of Richnel Trucy, claiming 11500 damages in relation to grading Estive-cond street, polition to regulate Tolky-Jackh street from First avenue to the Jackh of piec 23, and west added piec 25. Ferrer, together with adaptorizately referred. Reserved to of the came petition of Francis Weinhour, for compensation for damages such and from water in the cellar in Liberty street—All appropriately referred.

Remonstrance of Win P. Miller & Co., and twenty—others, owners and occupants of property in Spruce and others.— waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — waimed a new to Information of creek cutsless else. — wa

treet, again in permission being given atreet, again in peld street, erret cutelle ets. wants se John E. Ross and others. Am street, between Bleecker street autrefrend.

street, between Bieccker street autricered.

The following preamble and resolutions were proposed by Abbriman Wane, and seconded by Abbriman McCaster, and adopted unanimously :—

Whereas, it has pleased the tiver of all Good to remove from our midst one of our abbest and most respectable chieses, the lien. Philip Hone, formerly Mayor of this city—therefore, be it.

Breefard. That this Common Council deeply sympathise with the afflicted family of the deceased in their between the afflicted family of the deceased from his great urbanity and strict integrity, and from the fact of his receiving many hones from the people at large, must lawe been a kind and indulgent father—one whose loss can only be calculated or feit by those who were the recipients of the canatant exercise of the many virtues which characterised Mr. Hone as one of nature's noblemen—an honerable man.

Heroved, That the Mayor and Common Council attend the funeral of the deceased with starts of their office, and that on that day the flage of the city be displayed at half-

uneral of the deceased with staves of their office, and on that day the flags of the city be displayed at haifnest. Eccolved. That out of respect for the deceased, this Board do new adjourn.

The Board then adjourned.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe, and Aldermen Bodge and Ball.
Max 5.—The Cese of the Milmentite Bonds—Motion to Quash the Indictment for Grand Larceny—Mr. Romaine, ecuraci for Cryder and McKay, moved to quash the indictment spainst these parties for grand larceny, and also to have the ball reduced from \$10 000 to \$5.000. He had commenced stating the grounds of his motion, when the Court said there would not be time to hear the argument to-day, and appointed Wednesday next for that purpose.

Second Charge of Petit Larceny—An Old Offender.—John Keily was convicted of stealing, on the 8th April, a knife, pecket book, and about \$10 in notes, the property of John Maguire. The prisoner, being an old offender, was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the State prison.

Charge of Emberslement—Joquittal.—Wm. K. Hoyt, who stood indicted for having, as the agent of one Hyatt Lyons, fraudulently embezsied \$500, was acquitted.

The Grand Jurys —There not being a sufficient number of grand jurors present to form a quorum, a new precept was used to the Sheriff to aummon twenty-fire more, to be in attendages to morrow morning.

Arant 20.—Desired J. Carroll ec. Charles H. Carroll et als—Decision of Judge James G. King, Jr., on Patition for Injunction and Receiver.—The history of the case having been recited by Judge King, all the chief points of which have appeared in the Herald, he proceeded to state, in relation to the mortgage to the Yalmer's Loan Trust Company, "I do not discover that he (Charles II. Carroll, the executor of the will of Charles Carroll, his father, who died in 1823.) includes the amount received on this mortgage, in the amount he admits to have received on this mortgage, as not not be a fidavit are such—the bill expressly charging this mortgaging not to have been made for the purpose of raising money for the estate—as to lead to the conclusion that the money received on this mortgage, was not raised for the benefit of the estate—that the cetate is not to be credited with the amount, nor charged with the cost of removing the incumbrance; and, as it appears, that the executor has received from the sale of lands and judgments belonging to the estate a sum larger than the specific amount he claims to have paid for debts due by the estate, and advanced to the complainant; and as he does not state the amount of advances he has made to the other parties interested in the estate, it is, I think, a fair inference, that the mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was not made to pay debts due by the testator, or legacies due to the testator's children, and was, therefore, in violation of the directions of the will, and, to that extent, a breach of trust.

Opinion—The appointment of a receiver is for the prefection of the fund while the controversy continues. In this case, it does not appear that there is any property which could be transferred to a receiver. The executor's affidarit is positive that he has no personal property in his possession belonging to the estate, and that he is positive that he has no personal property in his postession belonging to the estate, and that he is not in possession of the lands of t

The Decision in the Lighthouse Case.

May 1, 1851.

The Decision in the Lighthouse Case.

U. S. CHRCUIT COURT.

May 5.—David Burget, and others, vs. United States.—This is a motion to set aside a writ of replevin in this case, besued in the name of the plaintiffs against the defendants, on the ground of irregularity. The main ground is the want of pledges to prosecute, and to make return of the property, if a return is awarded, according to the requirements of the second revised statutes of New York, page 523, section 7, subdivision 2. The 17th section of the Judiciary act of 1759 enacted, that all the courts of the United States should have powers "to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in the said courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States." At the same session it was also enacted, that until further provision was made, and unless otherwise provided for, the formation of writasand executions, except their style, and modes of process in suits at comme n law, should be the same in each State as then used or allowed in the Supreme Courts of the same. (Act of September 29, 1789, section 2, first section at large, page 53). This provision was re-enacted in the process act of the 8th of May, 1792, section 2. (Ib. page 276.) By rule 102 of this circuit, adopted 20th of April, 1839, in cases not provided for by the rules of the court, the rules of the Supreme Court of the Subtern District of New York, for the time being, whether then in force or subsequently adopted, so far as the same are applicable, are to be considered the rules of the court. Rule 240 of the District Court in cases not provided for by its own rules, adopts the rules of the Supreme Court of the State then in force, so far as the same may be as pilicable, shall govern. Hule 50 of the Supreme Court of the State then in force, so far as the same may be applicable, shall govern. Hule 50, requiring the proceedings in the action of replevin other than a love referred to, the rules of the Supreme Court of the State of

greatly embarrers the remedy by this proceeding, if not wholly deprive them of its benefits. As a general rule

Court of Common Pleas.-General Term.

Excessions by Hov. A Pork increasion and whomairs.

Prince Holf.—John D. McGregor vs. John Rewell and
Prince Holf.—Judgment silienced by default.

Nothers Mayer vs. Marris Lee Wolf.—Judgment affirmed
by default.

Expecience C. Geny and John H. Waterhouse vs. Samuel L.

Newtoolt and David Parcett.—Noncalt affirmed by default.
Jacob Adams vs. John Kearney -Order appealed from to versed with \$10 costs.

Jacob Adams vs. John Kearney—Order appealed from reversed with \$10 costs.

John Jensel Jenningt ts. Patrick H. Foy. \$4 - Order appealed from reversed with \$10 costs.

After Benefict is Administ R. Layster—Order appealed from attenued, with \$10 costs.

John M. Sand, with \$10 costs.

Lotte L. Sam is Practic Grimm—Order appealed from as I at modified.

To allow detentiant, within ten days, to give the security, speed by the order of 22st November and that the order is, would from be afterned in other respects with \$10 costs.

Wm. P. Kidgeley vs. Mich.

Jappesta, et al.—Judgment reversed falles plaintiff amen.

Henry M. Hidbrock vs. Edizaleth.

Henry M. Hidbrock vs. Edizaleth.

George Briggs vs. Edward Evens.— udgment afterned with costs.

George Briggs vs. Redward Evens.— udgment afterned with costs.

George Briggs vs. William Evens.— udgment afterned with costs.

Peter R. Eosch, appellant, vs. Frederick A. Cos., vs. dent —Judgment afterned with costs.

Eugen Kretius vs. William Barry.—Judgment afterned with costs.

Lagen Kretius vs. William Barry.—Judgment afterned with costs.

Edwin R. Ives vs. Wm. S. Humphreys et al.—Order appealed from reversed, and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff consents to reduce damnges to six cents, in which case, motion is denied without costs.

Relevel Blow et al., vs. D. Randelph Martin.—Motion for new trial denied, without costs.

Peter Toting vs. William Forder et al.—Judgment afterned with costs.

new trial denied, without cests.

Perer Loung vs. William Fowler et al.—Judgment allumed, without costs.

John J. V. Westervell vs. William Muloch.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Crish P. Levy vs. William B. Bend.—Judgment affirmed,

with costs.

David Konninsburgh vs. Ignits Sammet.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

reread, with costs.

Clement W. Albartis rs. N. L. McCready.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Augment Hard v. William Leavenworth.—Judgment fewered, and case referred back to special term for judgment on the usual notice, unless the plaintiff agrees to reduce the receivery to \$2,000 and interest from December, 18-10. In which case it is affirmed for that sum, without cast which terms because.

her. 18-0. In which case it is affirmed for that sum, without costs.

Mayor, Aldermen, 4r., of New York, vs. Nathantel Robbins.—Independent offermed, with costs.

Friderick H. H. Bryan vs. Thomby O'Sullican.—Judgment offermed, with costs.

Guen Kennedy vs. Janes O'Brien.—Judgment offermed, with costs.

Thomas Clark vs. Thomas Carnley, Sherif.—Appeal dismissed, with slo costs.